Would Not Take Up the Pro-Boer Resolution.

VOTE WAS 20 YEAS, 29 NAYS

Discussion of the Alaska Bill is Resumed.

ANTI-POLYGAMY LAWS

A House bill authorizing both the district and circuit courts of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi to be held at Biloxi, Miss., was passed when the Senate convened today.

A bill appropriating \$40,000 to enlarge and mprove the public building at Burlington,

Ia., was passed. Mr. Jones (Ark.) introduced two resolutions, one calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate copies of the report of Secret Service Agent Burns and all documents, etc., relating to the alleged irregular practices of Special Employe of the Treasury William H. Theobald, stationed at the port of New York, and the other calling upon the Attorney General for the report of Special Agent W. A. Suthrelative to the connection of William Theobald with the Chinese investigation and criminal trial of Deputy Collector Porter of Malone and Chinese Inspector Brown and Chinese Interpreter Moy Loy. Both resolutions were agreed to.

Refused to Consider Boer Resolution esolution expressing sympathy for the Boers, which was before the Senate when the body adjourned on Saturday, had gone to the calendar, moved to take up the reso lution. On this motion the ayes and noes were demanded. It was defeated, 29 to 20,

Yeas-Allen Bate, Berry, Chandler, Clay, Hale, Harris, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Ark.) Kenney, McCumber, McEnery, Martin, Mason, Pettigrew, Ross, Teller, Turner, Vest-

Nays-Aldrich, Allison, Bard, Carter, lark (Wyo.), Davis, Fairbanks, Foster,

Clark (Wyo.), Davis, Fairbanks, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hawley, Jones (Nev.), Kean, Lodge, McComas, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Sewell, Shoup, Stewart, Sullivan, Warren, Wolcott-23.

A bill was passed to provide for the establishment of the intersection of the true both meridian with Red river, to ascertain the amount of taxes collected by Texas in what was formerly known as Greer county, and the expenditures made on account of said county by the state of Texas and for other purposes.

ther purposes.
In explanation of the bill it is stated that for a long time the county of Greer was in dispute between the state of Texas and Oklahoma territory, and during the pen-dency of the dispute the expenses of the curts and of the system of education in reer county were paid out of the treasury Texas. The bill as passed lays the founon for a claim against the United States the money thus expended by the state

The conference report on the bill dividing the northern district of New York into two judicial districts and providing for terms of courts therein was agreed to.

The Alaskan Bill.

Consideration was then resumed of the Alaskan civil code bill, the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Carter (Mont.) in charge of the bill.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) offered an amendment, striking out of Mr. Carter's all but the following: "That nothing in this contained shall be construed as changing the existing mining laws of the United States." Mr. Turner (Wash.) opposed Mr. Jones

mendment, holding that the Carter amendportation companies, and were now held by those companies. He said these locations were "illegal and fraudulent, and were therefore a proper subject of legislation by Congress." He further declared, in reto inquiries, that these claims were located by aliens in the employ of the North American Transportation Company, and

when transportation companies, and other transportation companies.

When pressed as to how he knew these locations were "fraudulent and illegal," he said he understood a majority of the locators, who were employes of the transportation companies, were aliens.

Mr. Turner maintained that the whole Mr. Turner maintained that the whole country in the Cape Nome district had been "gobbled up" in the interest of these big companies, which were now holding the claims to the detriment of hundreds of American miners.

THE HOUSE.

The bill to codify the laws of the District consisting of 315 pages, was taken up. The simple reading of the bill would require three legislative days, and it was arthat night sessions should be held for that purpose. Chairman Babcock then yielded the floor, and the committees were

Mr. Corliss (Mich.), chairman of the committee on election of President, Vice President and representatives in Congress, called up the joint resolution for a constitutional the high scho amendment to disqualify polygamists for election as senators and representatives, and prohibiting polygamy and polygamous cohabitation between the sexes.

Mr. Corliss said that while Congress, in eover prosecutions of this particular crime.

Mr. Snodgrass (Tenn.), who made the report in the case, made an earnest plea in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Shackleford (Mo.) opposed the section of the bill.

tion of the resolution defining the marriage relation and prohibiting polygamy in the United States, and he moved to strike it out on the ground that it interfered with

out on the ground that it interfered with the power of the states.

Mr. Corliss called attention to the fact that section 4 distinctly provided that the exclusive power to make and enforce all laws concerning marriage and divorce was reserved to the states.

Mr. Maddox (Ga.) agreed with Mr. Shackleford that Congress should not legislate in the Constitution. He thought a single constitutional inhibition against polygamy was sufficient.

was sufficient. Ray (N. Y.), chairman of the judi-

clary committee, opposed the bill, which, he said, was badly drawn. It should have been framed in his committee, which was now considering the whole subject. The polygamy feature could, he said, be covered in six lines.

In six lines.

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) also antagonized the bill. He believed in leaving minor offenses within the borders of the states, which in nowise affect the United States, which in nowise affect the United States, to the states themselves. He did not think it wise to be tinkering with the Constitution every time an offense became notorfous in the country. He said the people of Utah had learned a satutary lesson from the Roberts case, and would never similarly offend again.

mend again. Mr. Lanham (Tex.) said he was as much opposed to polygamy as any man, but he thought the proposed legislation unwise, and moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Lanham's motion prevailed without division

A bill was passed to provide for the sit-ting of district and circuit courts at Flor-ence, S. C.

Violation of Game Laws.

The House then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the Lacey bill to prohibit the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in vio-

lation of local laws.

Mr. Lacey agreed that there was some sentiment in the bill. The protection of our native birds, he said, ought to be dear to the heart of every American.

SENATOR BURROWS SAYS HIS BOLT WAS NOT UNEXPECTED.

He Does Not Think It Will Affect the Republican Situation in

The declaration credited to Governor Pin gree in a dispatch from Detroit published this morning that the hope of the people is with the democrats this fall causes no surprise among the republicans at Washing ton. Senator Burrows said on the subjecthis morning:

"It does not surprise me. I understand that for some time Gov. Pingree has been threatening to bolt the republican party. Is that been expected, therefore, that at some time he would do so. If it was his intention to leave the party, then the sooner the better, though there might have been little more delicacy in his waiting until after the close of his term as republican

after the close of his term as republican governor of the state."

"Is there anything in the situation in Michigan to indicate it as a doubtful state this year?" was asked.

"Not at all," the senator replied. "Mc-Kinley will carry Michigan by not less than 30,000."

"Will the bolt of Pingree change the situation materially?"

situation materially?"
"It will not affect the result," the senator replied.

Democrats May Nominate Him. The belief is that Pingree has an idea of eing nominated by the democrats for governor of Michigan, and it is regarded as ot improbable that his wish in this respect

not improbable that his wish in this respect will be gratified.

The democrats have their eye on Michigan, Minnesota and Indiana, especially, as offering them a possible show in the contest this fall, on account of the special unpopularity in those states of the Porto Rican tariff.

They are likely therefore to regard the

Rican tariff.

They are likely, therefore, to regard the attitude of Pingree as advantageous to them. Republicans, however, say that the governor is now so discounted in the state that he cannot bring much strength to the democrats. They say that he was in sympathy with Bryan in '96, and that it was with difficulty that his friends kept him from taking the stump with Bryan in Michigan.

MAY CANCEL HAWAII'S DEBT. secretary Gage Will Pay It at Once if

the Terms Permit. When Hawaii was annexed to this counry there was hanging over her a bonded debt of about \$4,000,000, at a heavy rate of interest. This debt still exists, but under the act signed by the President today it is to be assumed by the United States. Secretary Gage does not intend that it shall be added to the bonded debt of the United States, if it can be paid immediately, and will cancel the obligation with cash, in which the treasury abounds now. The terms of the debt will be looked into, and

terms of the debt will be looked into, and if they permit payment at any time the debt will be wiped out just as soon as the law goes into effect—in forty-five days, Secretary Gage will soon send to Hawaii money and treasury agents to exchange the American for Hawaiian currency. The exchange will be made just as in Porto Rico. It is understood that there is \$1.000,000 in minor coins in Hawaii, which will have to be exchanged for currency of this country. The gold coin of Hawaii is practically all gold of the United States, and will not have to be exchanged. to be exchanged.

to be exchanged.

Treasury agents in Porto Rico have notified the department that the exchange of Porto Rican money will begin tomorrow, and that everything is in good shape for satisfactory work. The agents have \$500,000 with them, but will send for more as the work of exchange progresses.

RESTRAINT ON COMMERCE. Decision Against an Illinois Train-

Stopping Law. In the Supreme Court today an opinion was handed down by Justice Brown in the case of the Big Four railroad against the ment ought to be adopted. He declared state of Illinois. The case involved the constitutionality of the state law of Illinois requiring all trains to stop at county seats in the state, and the proceeding originated in the form of a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the Knickerbocker 'special," running between New York and St. Louis, to stop at all county seat sta-

> The case was decided in favor of the state by the Illinois supreme court, but today's opinion reversed that judgment on the ground that the law in this case is a direct and unnecessary burden on interstate com-

CAPT. S. A. JOHNSON DEAD.

He Was Formerly Collector of the Port of Georgetown.

Capt. Sherman A. Johnson, who had been identified with the Treasury Department since the close of the civil war in the various grades from clerk to chief of division and during which time he served for three and during which time he served for three years as collector of customs for the port of Georgetown, died this morning shortly before 3 o'clock at his apartments in the Magnolia, M street between 13th and 14th streets. Capt. Johnson had been confined to the house only since Saturday evening, but he had not been in good health for some time. He had never fully recovered from a gunshot wound through the left lung, which was received in the civil war, and his death was indirectly due to this old which was received in the civil war, and his death was indirectly due to this old injury. Capt. Johnson leaves a wife and a son, Harry Johnson, who graduated from the high schools last year, and took up his residence in California.

Capt. Johnson was born in Ohio in 1840. He enlisted in the Union army from Sandusky, Ohio, the city where he had since retained his legal residence. He served

retained his legal residence. He served Mr. Corliss said that while Congress, in the Roberts case, had established a precedent which would be followed at all times, it was deemed well that there should be a constitutional amendment to render the constitutional amendment to render the constitutional disqualification certain and to effectively provide a means of extirpating the evils of polygamy by making it unlawful in any place and extending the judicial power of the United States so as to cover prosecutions of this particular crime.

Mr. Snodgrass (Tenn.), who made the reliance the Loyal Legion, the Union Veter-an Union and Columbia Commandery, K. T., all of which will be represented at the funeral, for which the arrangements are no yet complete. The interment will, however be made in Arlington National cemetery. The interment will, however

CLAUDE JOHNSON RESIGNS.

Relinquishes the Charge of Bureau

Secretary Gage today received the resignation of Claude M. Johnson as director o the bureau of engraving and printing. The resignation assigns no reason for the act. resignation assigns no reason for the act. Secretary Gage announces that he will accept the resignation in a few days and fix the time for it to go into effect. It is probable the time will be fixed before the 15th of Mar.

of May.

The resignation is the outgrowth of a recent investigation by a committee of the treasury, consisting of Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, Treasurer Roberts and Mr. Lyman, the appointment clerk. The treasury is unusually reticent on the subject, and Mr. Lyman, gives no reasons.

is unusually reticent on the subject, and Mr. Johnson gives no reasons.

It is stated that a successor to Mr. Johnson has not been decided upon. Mr. Meredith, the former director, is an old soldier, is eligible and wants the place. Several other men are eligible in like manner. The position is under the civil service, and the appointment must be under the same rules. As there is no eligible list for the position, a temporary appointment could be made or a temporary appointment could be made or a promotion could be made from among treasury officials. Mr. Lyman is among those talked of for the position. As ap-pointment clerk he could be promoted.

lts Consideration Postponed Until Next Tuesday.

Mr. Dalzell today reported to the House the oleomargarine resolution of inquiry.

The committee reported adversely on the bill and Mr. Dalzell also submitted the mi-nority report made by Messrs. Tawney and Dolliver.

Mr. Babcock asked unanimous consent for

Mr. Isabcock asked undermous consecutive postponement of consideration of the resolution until next Tuesday, in order to-have the report printed. There was no objection, and the resolution went over.

THE SENATE REFUSED PINGREE'S DECLARATION THE KENTUCKY CASE

Lobby of the Supreme Court Room Crowded.

DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCE PRESENT

Argument Over the Disputed Governorship.

MR. BRUCE'S PRESENTATION

The argument in the Kentucky governor ship case was begun in the United States Supreme Court at 12:30 today. The first resentation was made in behalf of Gov. Taylor by Attorney Helm Bruce.

Mr. Bruce had a large audience of distinguished Kentuckians, and the lobby of the court room was crowded. All the members of the court were present, and from the beginning gave close attention to Mr. Bruce's plea.

He said that Mr. Taylor's contention was for constitutional liberty, and that it was vaged in a court of justice and not on a field of carnage because in entering the Union Kentucky had surrendered its right of resistance. He came to this court on the basis of the principle laid down in a former opinion of the court to the effect that the

Case Reviewed at Length.

Mr. Bruce reviewed the case at length contending that after the issuance of the certificate of election Mr. Taylor was as much the governor of Kentucky as any man much the governor of Kentucky as any man who had ever been inaugurated for that office. He denied that the legislative adjudication was any adjudication at all, contending that to oust Mr. Taylor by this process would be to deprive him of his office by despotic power and not by due process of law. The proceeding was not by due process of law, as required by the constitution.

Referring to the contest before the Kentucky legislature, he said that the report of the committee of investigation presented no evidence and stated no fact, and that it was made at a secret meeting of the assembly of which no republican member had been notified. In this connection he referred at length to the charge that the ballots used were thinner than required by the law. If this was true, he said, the wrong was that of the state, if wrong had been committed. Surely one-third of the voters of the state could not be deprived of the right of franchise on such a plea. tucky legislature, he said that the report of

All but Two Grounds Eliminated. Mr. Bruce contended that all but two of the grounds of contest had been practically eliminated. It had been confessed that

eliminated. It had been confessed that there was no evidence in five of the ten counts, while of the remaining five three were so flimsy that they could not be insisted upon. The only two grounds remaining were: The charges of thin ballots used in forty counties or a third of the state and of intimidation in the city of Louisville. With reference to the first point, it could not be contended that the state itself could deprive a portion of its own population of the right of franchise without due process of law. So, also, in Louisville, where it was sought to disfranchise 36,000 voters, the wrong, if any had been done, had been due to the action of the state executive. This was another instance in which it was was another instance in which it sought to use the action of one branch of the government to prevent the exercise of a proper function. This was unjust and could not be pleaded with any justice.

BRIEF FOR BECKHAM FILED.

The Democratic Case in the United States Supreme Court.

A brief was filed in the United States Supreme Court today by Mr. Lewis McQuown, attorney for J. C. W. Beckham, in the case involving the title to the governorship of involving the title to the governorship of Kentucky. On the motion to dismiss, for want of jurisdiction in the Supreme Court, it is contended that the provisions of the Constitution and statutes of Kentucky governing the trial of contested elections for governor, afford "due process of law," within the meaning of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The provisions of the constitutions and statutes of Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia, it is contended, are all the same as the Kentucky substantially the same as the Kentucky constitution and statutes regulating the pro-cedure on the trial of a contested election for

governor, and it is said that if the objection be sustained in this case "the corresponding provisions in the organic laws of all the states referred to are likewise invalid."

It is said that the jurisdiction of the general assembly is exclusive and its judgment is conclusive; that no other tribunal or court, under any form of proceeding, or in any mode, has jurisdiction to determine the question involved in this contest or to review the action of the legislature.

In reference to the contention of Taylor's counsel that the determination of the contest by the board and the general assembly was the result of a fraudulent conspiracy on

was the result of a fraudulent conspiracy on the part of the members of the legislature it is maintained that the journals of that

It is maintained that the journals of that body, showing its action, cannot be impeached for fraud or mistake, and that they import absolute verity.

"The, rule," it is said, rests upon the ground that the legal effect of the record of the general assembly, solemnly made in pursuance to the mandate of the Constitution, cannot be denied or destroyed by judicial action. The rule applies whether the section of the general assembly is assailed in the passage of a law or the performance of any other duty imposed by the Constitution."

Opinions of the courts of Kentucky, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio are cited in support of this position.

Counsel for Taylor, the brief says, seek further to avoid the determination by the general assembly by the contention that at the time the contest was decided, on February 2, 1900, the legislature had been adjourned by proclamation of Taylor, as governor, until the 6th of February, to meet at London in Laurel county. In reply it is insisted that the only power the governor of Kentucky has at any time to adjourn the general assembly is by virtue of section 80 of the constitution, which provides that "in case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months."

months."

This only authorizes an adjournment when This only authorizes an adjournment when there is a disagreement as to the time and not the place of adjournment. There is no pretense that such a disagreement existed. Hence there was no power to adjourn to any other place at all. The only authority that the governor has to change the place of holding a session of the general assembly is contained in section 36 of the constitution, which provides that "in case of war, insurrection or pestilence," it may, "by proclamation of the governor, assemble for the time being elsewhere:" but this, it is insisted, applies only to a time when the general assembly is not in session. When in session it is a sovereign body, and can take care of itself by adjourning when and where it pleases.

pleases. Besides this, it is insisted that by section Besides this, it is insisted that by section 41 of the constitution it is provided that by consent of both houses the general assembly has the right to adjourn and fix on the time and place. If the governor has the same power a conflict would result if he should fix one time and place and the general assembly itself another time and place. It is contended, moreover, that to allow the governor this power would be an invasion of the rights of the legislature. If he could adjourn it for six days, it is sid, he could adjourn it for an indefinite length of time, and remove it from place to place, and thereby prevent it from enacting a law or discharging its duty.

Bids for Furnishing Envelopes.

Bids were opened last Thursday in the office of Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden for furnishing the Post Office Department with registered package en velopes and tags, and dead letter envelopes velopes and tags, and dead letter envelopes to the number of 100,000,000. There were only two bidders, The Western Envelope Co. of Chicago, III., and The Hartford Manufacturing Co. of Hartford, Conn. The bid of the former was 14,743.05 lower than the latter, the bids being: The Western Envelope Co., \$97,410.95; The Hartford Manufacturing Co., \$112,154.

HE HAS AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

cism of Admiral Schley's Course.

Secretary Long resumed his duties at the Navy Department this morning, after a short visit to Boston. One of the first matters called to his attention, after he had disposed of a large accumulation of routine work, was the case of Captain F. E. Chadwick, who has recently made himself quite prominent in the newspapers by his severe condemnation of the course of Admiral Schley during the Spanish war. In a recent interview said to have been given by Captain Chadwick he is reported to have said that "every one of us feels the disgrace that Schley has put upon us. He also declared that he held Admiral Schley in contempt. He referred to him as having been "guilty of a disgraceful exhi-

bition of pettishness." Interview With Capt. Chadwick. Following the usual course in such cases he Secretary of the Navy called upon Capi Chadwick for an explanation of his conduction publicly criticising the actions of a superior officer of the navy. In consequence of that action Capt. Chadwick appeared a the Navy Department this morning and personally handed to Secretary Long his

response.

No one was present besides the Secretary and Capt. Chadwick when the latter's reply was delivered. The two were closeted for half an hour. At the conclusion of the interview Secretary Long stated that he had received Capt. Chadwick's letter; that he had the subject under consideration, and pending a conclusion could not say any pending a conclusion could not say any-thing further respecting this matter. For his part Capt. Chadwick also declined to talk about the interview, not even being willing to admit that he had either received

or written a letter bearing upon the newspaper publication.

There is reason to believe, however, that Capt. Chadwick admitted the general accuracy of the newspaper interview, but attempted to excuse himself on the ground that he had not intended his remarks for publication.

Gossip as to the Outcome.

Although it is difficult to forecast the ac tion of the department, it is believed that Capt. Chadwick will be lucky if he escape with a reprimand, and many officers go s far as to predict his trial by court-martia The naval regulations are strict in such matters, and every effort has been made to discourage the practice of discussing naval affairs in the newspapers by officers of the service. What makes the present innaval affairs in the newspapers by omcers of the service. What makes the present instance more serious is the fact that the President and Secretary of the Navy are criticised by implication by Capt. Chadwick inasmuch as they have ignored all the allegations against Admiral Schley and are on record as having recommended his promotion for services in the Spanish war, in addition to which he has since been assigned to an important command. It is known that they have done all they can to stop the agitation of the Sampson-Schley controversy on the ground that it was a closed incident, and have deprecated the efforts of friends of both officers to revive it. The matter was slowly passing into oblivion, when it was recalled to public attention by the severe criticisms of the absent admiral by Admiral Sampson's chief of staff.

Will Confer With the President.

Secretary Long will confer with the President before acting in the matter, and specu lation as to the result covers a wide field of possibilities. There are several precedents to guide the administration, but which will be followed is a matter of conjecture. Admiral Meade was forced on the retired list for his criticisms of Secretary Herbert; Capt. Coughlin was relieved of command of the Raleigh and sent to the Pacific coast for his todayant relieved on the Carman o Capt. Coughlin was relieved of command of the Raleigh and best to the Pacific coast for his indiscreet reflections on the German em-peror in the hoc de kaiser incident, and Chaplain McIntire was dismissed from the navy for publicly commenting in an unfa-vorable manner upon the action of his su-perior officer (Capt. Evans) during the Spanish war.

INTEREST AROUSED.

School Trustees Indorse the Anti-Cigarette Movement. Great interest is being aroused over the statements made by Mr. Willis Brown regarding the prevalence of the cigarette habit

among the boys and girls of the public Comparing the schools of Washington with those in other cities he has visited, he cure a nine-hour workday, with Saturdays states, he has yet to find a boy smoking on excepted. The clerks desire a day begin-school premises here, or boys with eiga-rettes in the school, and highly commends cluding at 6 in the evening—at 9 on Saturthe board of trustees and principals of schools for the strict enforcement of the order prohibiting cigarettes in and about the school buildings. On the other hand, he

school buildings. On the other hand, he says the law against selling tobacco and cigarettes to minors under sixteen years of age is openly violated by the tobacco dealers, many of whom have stores near the public school buildings.

Mr. Brown asked a boy of twelve, who admitted he smoked cigarettes, how he secured them.

when them.

"Sometimes I buy them myself and some-times I get a colored man to buy them for me, and I give him a couple for his trouble,"

was the answer.
Supt. W. B. Powell of the District school: commends the work of Mr. Brown. He at-tended a meeting of the boys and girls in Pierce School and says the work is very beneficial. Supt. Powell stated that the school regulations only apply during school hours, and that the boys are thus under re-

Trustee Harries, Mrs. M. B. Tulosk and Trustee Harries, Mrs. M. B. Tulosk and Mrs. J. R. Francis are much interested in the campaign, and speak in the highest terms of the present work in the schools. Supervising Principal W. B. Patterson of the sixth division stated that the work of Mr. Brown and the agitation in four of the schools in his division had accomplished much good, and the impressions created by much good, and the impressions created by Mr. Brown on the boys, the majority of whom signed the pledge against using cigarettes would, in his opinion, be lasting Two cigarette smokers signing the pledg were elected superintendents of the Anti Cigarette League of their

were elected superintendents of the Anti-Cigarette League of their respective schools.

Supervising Principal L. Fairbrother of the fourth division visited the rooms in the Jefferson School with Mr. Brown. Eighty per cent of the boys there who admitted having smoked took the pledge of the Anti-Cigarette League.

The superintendent of the colored schools, G. F. T. Cook, spoke in the highest terms of the movement in the schools under his control, and of the great interest the boys and girls took in the matter.

The Federation of Young People's Societies, now conducting the campaign, has selected Mr. I. Q. H. Alward of the city, with offices, at 470 Louisiana avenue, as general superintendent of the Anti-Cigarette League of the District. Mr. Alward will select an assistant and vigorously push the work along all lines.

Mr. Alward addressed a union mass meeting at the First Presbyterian Church, Takoma Park, yesterday afternoon. A District Anti-Cigarette League was organized with Mr. Byren E. Blodgett as district superintendent, boys' league, and Miss Olive White as superintendent of the girls' league. Mr. Mills Brown and Rev. John Van Ness also addressed the meeting.

THE COLONIAL DAMES. Closing Proceedings of the Recei

Session in This City. The National Society of Colonial Dam at its closing session appointed Mrs. William Rood of Maryland the national secretary, to represent the society at the unveiling of the statue to General Washington, Paris, ir

the statue to General Washington, Paris, in July next.

The report of the special committee was adopted authorizing the daughter of a member of the society inheriting membership in the society to place her name on the inherited badge.

The national treasurer was authorized to disburse money from the war relief fund of the society whenever in her judgment it was necessary. The council then adjourned to meet again in Washington two years hence.

Conferees Cannot Agree. conferees on the bill amending the Porto Rico act, after an extended meeting today, were unable to agree, and it was de-termined to report a complete disagree-ment.

CAPTAIN CHADWICK HERE IN LABOR'S INTEREST

Session of Church Association in Trinity Church Hall.

AN ADDRESS BY BISHOP SATTERLEE

The Questions Brought Up for Discussion Today.

MOTORMEN AND CLERKS

The conference of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, which began in this city yesterday morning with the celebration of holy communion and the preaching of sermons on labor and social subjects in the various churches of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, was continued this morning at 10 o'clock in the parish hall of Trinity Church, 3d and C streets northwest. The Church Association for the Advancement the Episcopal Church-under the belief that the clergy and laity should become person-

Address by Bishop Satterlee.

The bishop of Washington, Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, conducted the openervice of the meeting this morning and delivered an introductory address. The said the qualities of cool head and warm neart are seldom found in a single person, but they should be brought to bear in dealing with the problems that are constantly springing up in a modern civilization. He spoke of the value of prayer, and said that if the church and its workers were to accomplish anything it would be from the inspiration and strength gathered in

the inspiration and state this way.

Rev. Joseph Reynolds of New York, vice Rev. Joseph Reynolds officer at the presiding officer at the president of the presi Rev. Joseph Reynolds of New York, vice president and presiding officer at the present conference, expressed the thanks of the association to Bishop Satterlee for his words of welcome and counsel.

Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was introduced, and read a paper upon "Needs of Motormen." Mr. Morrison said the needs of the man who handles the levers of the trolley car are indeed many. He is subjected to long hours, insufficient pay, exposure to climatic changes and is deprived of all home life and society. His most important need, the speaker declared, is a shorter working day. In many of the large cities motormen are compelled to work from twelve to seventeen hours each work from twelve to seventeen hours each day.

Merely Works and Sleeps.

"In nearly every case," continued Mr. Morrison, "the motorman has time for nothing but work and sleep. Surely a man who labors so incessantly and gives up so much of life is entitled to greater emuneration than \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. In this connection it might be stated as a fact that the men earning the smaller wages are performing the greater amount of work. The higher pay and less work

seem to go hand in hand.

"The companies for which he labors are very strict with him. If he is one minute late in the morning to take out his car he is docked a day's pay, no matter what the weather might have been or what detained him. In some instances he may be weather might have been or what detained him. In some instances he may be 'sharked,' which means a three days' layoff. Organized labor," he said, "does not stand for betterment from a monetary view alone; it strives to bring the wage worker to a higher social position, give him a better environment and home association. The church can help us immeasurably." The paper was discussed from the floor and Mr. Morrison answered many questions that was propounded. The motormen's troubles were gone into in all their details.

Department Stores. The second paper of the morning was on the subject of "Department Stores." by Mr. George B. Squires, vice president of the Clerks' Union. Mr. Squires told of the lengthening days and decreasing salaries that were confronting the clerks of Washington a year ago when the organization of union was decided upon. The union now numbers 900, and its main object is to secluding at 6 in the evening—at 9 on Saturday evenings. He declared that most of the stores were agreeing to this proposition quite readily. Three big firms, he said, in summer close their places of business at 5 each afternoon for the first five days of the week and at 1 o'clock or Saturday afternoon for the saturday

week and at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

They realized the great benefit that would

They realized the great benefit that would result to their employes from this action, and had never suffered any ill consequences from the shorter hours.

The system of fines for tardiness in most of the stores, Mr. Squires declared, is out of all proportion to the wages paid the clerks. In spite of the very reasonable demands of the union it is meeting with obstacles at almost every turn. The shopping public, it was declared, could help matters wonderfully by arranging its hours of buying.

A resolution was adopted declaring it to be the sense of the conference that Christian women should not shop after 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and should refuse to receive bundles delivered after that time The paper was discussed at some length.

Reports of Committees. Rev. Richard P. Williams, rector of Trin-

ity Church, read reports from committees of the local chapter on Washington alleys and the employment of children in Wash ington factories. In the latter instance the ington factories. In the latter instance the committee found no children employed in factories and few under twelve or four-teen years of age in the stores, all in satisfactory condition. The worst condition among the children, it was set forth, was found among the newsboys who are sent out at tender years by their parents to earn a few pennies to bring home. Mr. Williams spoke of the well-known insaniary and unwholesome condition of the alltary and unwholesome condition of the al-leys of this city, which were characterized as a disgrace to the capital city. Unde thorities were powerless to go any further than they have already in remedying the

vil. The conference will close tonight.

The Senate committee on public lands today agreed to report the bill opening the old Fort Buford military reservation to settlement under the land laws. It contains 500,000 acres. The committee also re-ported favorably the House bill allowing to soldiers of the Spanish war and those wh have served in the Philippines the time of such service in computing residence upon

omesteads. Senator Stewart today introduced an amendment to the naval appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for twenty Holland submarine tor-

pedo boats.

Senator Foster today reported a bill appropriating \$38,000 for topographical and geological surveys in Hawaii and Porto Rico. Senator Carter today reported from the census committee the bill passed by the House allowing additional employes in the

House allowing additional employes in the census office.

The Senate committee on military affairs has reported a bill for ten additional volunteer first lieutenants for the signal corps.

The Secretary of the Treasury today sent to the Senate, in reply to a resolution, a statement showing that there was due South Carolina from the government \$178,-938, growing out of the claims of the Indian and Florida wars.

The interstate commerce commission today sent to the Senate, in response to a Senate resolution, a statement showing the nature and treatment of complaints made to the commission.

relieved from duty as commanding officer

Major Gibson's Assignment. Maj. Robert J. Gibson, surgeon, has been

CURIOSITY REGARDING SECRETARY ROOT'S RECENT UTTERANCE.

Impression Prevails That He Refer red to German Emigration to Southern Brazil.

There is considerable curiosity in diplonatic and political circles as to what Secretary Root meant in his speech at the Grant dinner in New York city Friday, when he said that the time was near a hand when the United States must either abandon the Monroe doctrine or fight to

maintain it. The general impression is that he re ferred to the policy of Germany in extending her power and influence in Central and South America, and particularly to the German colonization of southern Brazil. Persons who take that view of the Secretary's meaning say his remarks are virtually a warning to Germany not to proceed with her colonizing project.

Secretary Root Not to Be Seen.

Secretary Root locked himself in his office today and excused himself to all visitors except a few intimate friends. It is said that he is ill with an incipient attack of the grip, and is exceedingly busy in trying to catch up with the current business ally interested in the social questions now being agitated; should inform themselves of it was therefore impossible to obtain any the nature of the issues presented, and should be prepared to act as the necessities of the day may demand.

It was therefore impossible to obtain any information from him as to the cause or meaning of his statement that force will soon be needed to uphold the Monroe doctrine.

Other officials were almost equally reticent. Several of them, although they did not pretend to speak with authority, said that they were confident that Secretary Root merely spoke generally of the necessity for upholding the Monroe doctrine, and that his remarks had been unduly magnified, and by some misconstrued as an implied threat against Germany, on account of her Brazilian policy.

Views at the German Embassy. Herr Von Holleben, the German ambas-

sador, is in New York, but the members of the embassy do not hesitate to say that Germany has no ulterior purpose in Brazil, and that the large German population in that country is simply one of the results of legitimate immigration.

legitimate immigration.

"Germany would prefer to keep her subjects at home," said one of the attaches.

"This is impossible, however, and many
have emigrated to South America and to
Asia Minor, where they are peacefully developing the country. It has been frequently reported that German colonization
in South America was dangerous to the
United States, but you may be sure that
Germany has no hostile intentions against
this country, and that the emigration of
Germans to South America is simply in
pursuance of a peaceful business policy."

DEWEY ON THE PRESIDENCY.

Regards Bryan as a Populist and Hopes to Be Nominated as a Democrat rom the New York World.

WASHINGTON, April 29.-'I do not know but I will be happier on July 5 to receive a message announcing that Bryan has been nominated than I am now as a prospective Admiral Dewey made this statement to a

World correspondent yesterday. He was sitting on the broad piazza of his country house at Beauvoir luxurating in the bright "Really," he said, "I do not know why I should want to be President. The people

should want to be President. The people have given me everything I could wish for. I have had honor enough thrust upon me by my countrymen, so it certainly could not have been ambition that prompted my entrance into politics. Then why was it?"

The admiral finds the answer to his question in the interview he gave the World announcing his candidacy, wherein he said he had received many urgent requests from his countrymen that he be a candidate and that if the American people wanted him he would be only too willing to serve.

"Yes, that was it. I said I would be willing to serve the people if they wanted me; and so I am," said the admiral.

"They have said I am in my dotage, that I must be crazy and other things of that sort, but that does not worry me. I shall not filnch before the mud batteries. I am in the fight and I shall stay in, but," and here the admiral looked out at the peach trees just bursting into bloom, "It is very beautiful here."

trees just bursting into bloom, "it is very beautiful here." The admiral is not without hope of being

The admiral is not without hope of being nominated at Kansas City. He regards Bryan as the candidate of the populists and the exponent of populistics principles for which the real democratic party is not willing to stand. He will go before the convention as the candidate of democrats standing for democratic principles. BRYAN AND THE POPULISTS.

enator Jones Would Like to Have All It has been, from time to time, repre ented that the friends of W. J. Bryan would be embarrassed by the Sioux Falls populist convention anticipating the democrats in the nomination of the Nebrasks

Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of he democratic national committee, being asked about the matter today, said that h did not see how any complications could arise from the nomination of Bryan by the ioux Falls convention

Sioux Falls convention.

"It will be entirely proper," he said, "for them to nominate Mr. Bryan, and there can be no embarrassment to the democrats from their doing so. Indeed, I see no objection, from a democratic point of view, to the nomination of Mr. Bryan by all the national conventions to be held this year. Even if he were nominated at the Wilded. Even if he were nominated at the Philadel-Even if he were nominated at the Philadel-phia convention it would not embarrass us. It would be a good thing, I think, if all people should agree on him."

There was some comment among demo-crats today on the expression of opinion credited to Wharton Barker of Philadel-phia, that Bryan would lose possibly 2,009,-000 populist votes this year, and, that the democrats expecting this, would nominate some one more acceptable to the gold demosome one more acceptable to the gold demo crats. It is not expected that the middle

nati, will nominate Bryan, and it is re-garded as doubtful whether they will nomi-nate Barker, but the idea of Bryan being abandoned in order to secure the gold abandoned in order to secure the gold demo-cratic vote provokes a smile.

The interview with W. L. Wilson of West Virginia, in which he is quoted for the opinion that Bryan will win this fail, attracts no further comment than that the conviction that Bryan cannot be defeated in the Kansas City convention must be very widespread when it reaches one as radically opposed to Bryan as was Wilson in '96.

of-the-road populists, who meet at Cincin

Capture of Counterfeiters.

Chief Wilkie of the secret service received a telegram today telling of the arrest in St. Louis of J. J. Bellew and A. L. Mur-St. Louis of J. J. Benew and R. L. Bur-dock, charged with making silver dollars for circulation in Little Rock, Ark. They were caught with counterfeiting imple-ments in their possession. Bellew recently completed a term in prison for counterfeit-

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets.

Pork—May Open. 1
Pork—May 12.45 1
July 12.45 1
Lard—May 7.15
July 7.20
Ribs—May 6.87
July 6.95
NEW YORK, April 30.—Cott
May 9.57
July 9.54
August 9.35
October 8.35 Government Bonds

100¼ 110 114¼ 114¼ 133¼ 134¾

THE MONROE DOCTRINE FINANCE AND TRADE

New York Stock Exchange Feverish and Unsettled.

ACTIVITY IN AMERICAN

Its Unusual Fluctuations Affected

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

the Day's Trading.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, April 30.-Opening prices this morning were generally steady around last week's closing parity. There was no increase in the volume of legitimate business, but a few specialties were paraded by the cliques in the hope of encouraging activity. London showed some disappointment with the course of the local market, being unwilling to buy, but relapsing into duliness because of the failure to reconcile the statements of visiting Americans with the action of the local market. The New York Central labor trouble acted as a deter-rent to activity in the general list, although no definite news from the scene of the dis-

quiet was had during the morning hours.

The meeting of the Pennsylvania directors tomorrow to act upon a dividend is expected to influence the immediate market for those shares. In circles until recently most confident of an increased dividend, or its equivalent in the form of valuable or its equivalent in the form of valuable privileges, there were evidences of doubt on this point, followed by some selling of speculative long steel.

on this point, followed by some selling of speculative long stock.

Missouri Pacific was forced up to 60 under pool buying, accompanied with rumors of an important change in the directory at today's meeting and the prospects for a dividend. Prominent directors denied both rumors, the stock receding 2 per cent from its top prices in consequence. Long stock was said to have been freely sold at the advance. Southern Pacific reported a net decrease of \$71,600 in March earnings, which would seem to throw some light on the recent disappointing action of that property. Northern Pacific reports for the third week in April an increase of \$104,280, making the total gain since July 1 \$2,385,063.

These figures clearly demonstrate the company's ability to make the dividend on the common shares equal to that on the preferred. Baltimore and Ohio earnings are said to be running into a double figure rate on the common stock, but the price of the stock reflects the prevailing narrowness of the market.

rate on the common stock, but the price of the stock reflects the prevailing narrowness of the market.

American Sugar was a feature of the day, selling up to 121½, a gain of 5 per cent from Saturday, and yielding under liberal selling by two prominent commission houses for a decline of over 2 per cent.

This transaction very naturally unsettled the entire market and left traders without any fixed standards of value. Demials of the settlement of the trade war are adhered to by officials, but rumors of secret conferences and of buying in Boston for New York account lend the mystery necessary to wide fluctuations.

The steel stocks were neglected during a greater part of the day and were not a factor in the general trading. Next Monday's meeting of the steel and wire company may result in some changes in personnel, but immediate restoration to popular favor is unlikely.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs, La-denburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

Open. High, Low. Close 36% 36% 36 36 American Cotton Oli.... BrookivnRauid Transit. 744
Chesapeake & Ohio. 305
Ch. C. C. & St. Louis. 622
Chicago, B. & Q. 1255
Chicago, B. & Q. 1255
Chicago Gas 104
C. M. and St. Paul. 1194
Chicago R. I. & Paetfie. 1684
Chicago R. I. & Paetfie. 1684
Chicago R. I. & Paetfie. 1684
Chicago Gas Chicago R. I. & Paetfie. 1684
Consolidated Gas Con. Tobacco. 304 8034

 Consolidated Gas.
 30%

 Con. Tobacce.
 30%

 Con. Tobacce.
 80%

 Delaware & Hudson
 41

 Federal Steel.
 41

 Federal Steel.
 68%

 General Electric.
 136%
 | General Electric | 1861 | 1872 | 1873 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 18

114\2 819\2 157\6 57\6 34\2 118\6 133\2 22\7 75\2 Tenn. Coal and Iron..... on Pacific, pfd...... U. S. Leather, pfd....... U.S. Rubber.

Washington Stock Exchange.

J. S. Leather

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—U. S. 3s. coupon, \$200 at 105%, \$41,000 at 105%. Real Estate Title Insurance, 10 at 80. Capital Traction, 20 at 104%. Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 192%, 5 at 104%, Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 192%, 5 at 104%, Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 13%, 50 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 198 bid, 110 asked.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 369 bid, 409 asked. Metropolitan, 690 bid. Central, 1994/2 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 219 bid. Second, 160 bid. Citizens', 160 bid. Columbia, 160 bid. Capital, 150 bid. 160 asked. West End, 118 bid. Traders', 125 bid, 125 asked. Lincoln, 115 bid. 125 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 138 bid. 138 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 135 bid. 138 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 195 bid. 161 asked. American Security and Trust, 199 bid.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 30 bid. Franklin, 40 bid. Metropolitan, 80 bid. Corcoran, 62 bid. Potomac, 75 bid. Arfington, 190 asked. German-American, 210 bid. National Union, 124 bid. 2 asked. Columbia, 125 bid, 125 asked. Columbia, 125 bid. 3 asked. Columbia, 126 bid. 3 asked. Columbia, 110 bid.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 80 bid.

asked. People's, 6% bid, 6% asked. Colonial, 110 bid.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 80 bid, 90 asked. Colombia Title, 4% bid, 5 asked. Washington Title, 3½ bid. District Title, 3½ asked. Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction, 104% bid, 104% asked. Capital Traction scrip, 106% bid, 107% asked. Oity and Suburban, 25 bid, 28 asked.

Gas Stocks.—Washington Gas, 54% bid, 54% asked. Georgetown Gas, 55 bid.

Telephone Stocks.—Chesapeake and Potomac, 61 bid. Pennsylvania, 37 bid.
Miscelianeous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 192% bid, 192% asked. Lanston Monotype, 13% bid, 183% asked. Pheumatic Gun Carriage, 29 bid, 22 asked. American Graphophone preferred, 12% bid, 122 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 20 bid, 22 asked. Washington Market, 14 bid. Norfolk and Washington Steamboat, 155 bid, 165 asked.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Flour dall, unchanged; receipts, 13,121 barrels; exports, 11,918 barrels. Wheat dull; spot and April, 71a714; May, 71a714; July, 72%; steamer No. 2 red, 66; receipts, 7,725 bashels; southern wheat by sample, 67a72; do. on grade, 674a719. Corn steady; spot, April and May, 44%a44%; July, 45%a45%; steamer mixed, 43%a43%; receipts, 120,185 bushels; exports, 77,148 bushels; southern white corn, 46 asked; do. yellow, 47 asked. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 30a31; No. 2 mixed, 28. Rye dull; No. 2 nearby, 54; No. 2 western, 57a88. Hay easier; No. 1 thuothy, \$137a17.50. Grain freights quiet and easy; steam to Laverpool, per bushel, 4%d. May; Ork for orders, per quarter, 3s. 6d. May, 3s. 4½d. June. Sigar firm, unchanged; granulated, 5.31%. Cheese steady; large, 12a12%; medium, 12%a12%; small, 12%a12%. Eggs firm; 12%, Butter firm; fancy creamery, 10a20; do. imitation, 17a18; do. ladie, 17; good ladie, 17; rolls, 16a18.